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THE WAGE WORKERS' LEAGUE

Nineteen Counties Out of Thirty-Five Represented by Delegations of Various Sizes at the Meeting of the State Convention in Columbia.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, April 25.—The Wage Workers' Industrial League which met here to-night marks an entirely new and distinct movement in Democratic politics of South Carolina. It has started out on a healthy and substantial basis, if the Convention is to be taken as a fair basis. There were one hundred and eighty-three delegates present, representing nineteen counties. They came from all classes and vocations. Some were farmers, many laborers, a few clerks, others merchants, but all interested in the success of a thoroughly Democratic idea to secure more equitable class laws for the State. The organization has unfurled a clean and legible banner and wanted it distinctly understood that it is not fighting any one or any set of men. It is simply looking for the improvement of the State, and does not seek or hope for the preferment of any candidate or candidates, for it has none. The Convention presented a gratifying absence of the usual cut and dried proceedings. If there were any of the alleged old politicians present, they failed utterly to take any part in the proceedings. Things were at times perhaps a bit crude, but they were honest. The genuine laborer had for once a say. There was no prearranged suggestion for a solitary officer named at any time during the evening. Everyone recognized the fact that the wage workers have but one object, and that there was no use to quibble about minor details. The men at the head of the movement are unknown factors in politics, and the success they make of the work they have in charge remains to be seen.

The happiest feature of the session was the address of R. G. Ward, of Charleston, which was heartily received. From the tone of the members present there does not seem to be much doubt that the wage workers' contagion will spread, and rapidly too, although there will be no special effort made just now. The Convention may be, however, called at the pleasure of Chairman Pratt.

Mr. F. C. Caughman requests the publication of this statement: "I desire to say that when I was called upon to the Wage Workers' Convention, to-night, before a permanent organization was perfected, to address the body assembled, I proceeded to do so, and as I was covering the field some one, not familiar with parliamentary rules, called me to order, and it was sustained by the temporary chairman and I yielded to the Chair and ceased to speak. I do not think the chairman did it with any intention to do me a wrong."

The Wage Workers' Convention was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by Mr. J. R. Rideout, of Richland, in the absence of Mr. Henry A. Williams, who was detained. Mr. Rideout called for nominations for a temporary chairman. A Charleston delegate arose and said that all reports ought to be excluded from the hall.

Mr. Brawley, of Chester, said he wanted it distinctly understood that "the meeting is open to all parties and, of course, it is an open matter and is for an open purpose. We are willing for anybody to be present. We are not fighting. We want no closed doors. We want nothing secret. We want everyone to see and hear what we do." Greenville seconded the motion of Mr. Brawley to have the doors kept open. The opposition had by this time died out and Mr. Brawley's motion was carried.

The nomination of a temporary chairman was then before the House. Mr. H. A. H. Gibson, of Oconee, a farmer, was nominated to that position. There being no other nominations he was unanimously elected.

Upon taking charge of the Convention Mr. Gibson said:

"Fellow citizens, I desire to thank you for this very unexpected pleasure, which you have conferred upon me in placing me in the chair as temporary chairman of this Convention. As we have but a short time to transact business I shall desire from further remarks on the present occasion and will now announce the Convention ready to proceed to business."

Mr. W. A. Corder, of Chester, was elected secretary and Wade Robinson, assistant secretary. The preparation of the roll consumed considerable time. It is an interesting study and shows what new factions have entered politics in this State. The roll is as follows:

ROLL OF DELEGATES.

Abbeville—L. H. Russell, A. R. Ryan, W. W. Marshall, L. V. Young, T. L. Douglas, B. P. Hughes, W. P. Read, G. W. Milford, T. C. Seal, W. F. Beard, John Chalmers, J. L. Burnett, J. H. McGill, F. A. Spellman, J. C. Ellis, S. M. Williams.

Union—R. A. Whitlock, W. H. S. Harris, R. W. Hamilton, C. R. Long, W. S. Fowler, J. F. Fowler, J. W. Scott.

Anderson—J. F. Evans, R. M. Russell, S. W. Anderson, R. A. Sloan, M. M. Lander, B. D. Dean.

Aiken—E. J. Johnson, E. H. Stothart, A. J. Jones, W. A. Edwards, W. A. Giles, John A. Coursey, B. W. Hard.

Charleston—G. H. Cleary, J. L. Brodie, J. E. Corbett, R. G. Ward, W. P. Cole.

Chester—J. M. Brawley, J. R. Simril, W. H. Marr, S. D. Scarborough, J. W.

Means, M. Sellers, John Fennell, J. C. Carpenter, M. A. Carpenter, M. A. Carpenter, W. A. Davis, L. T. Nichols, W. T. Corder, R. L. Horry, Henry Samuels, H. Hawman, M. Wachtel, J. L. Connelly.

Edgefield—G. D. Mims, W. W. Adams, R. L. Fox, George B. Lake, H. A. Smith, M. F. Hook, L. A. Ashley, A. W. Hendrix, C. Warren, Geo. Ward, M. W. Wright, J. P. McCreeth, Fairfield—H. Heins, E. P. Lipscomb, E. Rembert, John Boulware, J. M. Crumpton, John Huie, J. R. Broom, J. M. Hawley, W. S. Gregg, W. W. Woolling, W. R. Rabb.

Florence—M. L. A. Gardner, M. H. Beck.

Greenville—C. D. Randolph, S. V. Howard, R. E. Grubbs, G. T. Benton, C. E. Cook, W. N. Brisset, J. R. Butler, C. E. Watson, J. P. Hillhouse, A. M. Alexander, A. Wedens, W. C. Black, W. J. Smith.

Lexington—C. C. Caughman, A. L. Hartley, O. F. Lester, L. Kyser, H. O. Smith, L. J. Miller, J. E. Morgan, E. L. Corley, J. E. Wooten, R. V. Gant, George Reynolds, Jasper Long, W. Leaphart.

Laurens—W. M. Scott, W. C. Winters, M. Stribbling, C. F. Young, S. L. Copeland, L. W. Warren.

Newberry—W. A. Shealy, G. M. Shealy, L. D. Wicker.

Oconee—H. A. H. Gibson, G. W. Pratt, G. W. Bell, G. H. Halsey, W. C. James, J. W. Todd, H. O. Crenshaw, M. S. Hastings, E. A. Fripp, H. J. Gighenhill.

Orangeburg—George E. Whaley, M. D. Keller.

Pickens—V. E. Hudgens.

Richland—Columbia, Ward 1, Hale Alexander, G. M. McIntosh, W. H. Mouton, J. I. Irvin, F. I. Brown, H. G. Gasque, G. W. Hennes, F. N. Bauskett, Ward 2, O. E. Hughes, W. H. Casson, J. T. Rideout, D. B. Bryan, W. J. Rice, A. M. Riser, H. Steele, C. B. Eberhardt, Ward 3, J. A. Fetner, A. T. Veruon, W. L. Williams, J. W. Robinson, J. L. Casey, R. N. Lowrance, M. A. Bridges, W. G. Bateman, Ward 4, T. L. Martin, R. S. Ferguson, A. J. May, L. B. Reidinger, J. B. McCabe, J. H. Green, J. L. McDougall, S. N. Long.

Richland County—J. B. Mobley, J. O. Morgan, J. A. Loric, Killian's, J. B. Davis, J. W. Thornton and J. M. Thornton.

Spartanburg—J. H. Bullington, W. A. E. Black, P. J. O. Smith.

York—H. H. Ward, J. R. Warren.

MR. WARD'S ADDRESS.

Delegate Pratt moved that Mr. R. G. Ward, of Charleston, be invited to explain the purposes of the organization. He gave a clear and distinct statement of the situation in substance as follows:

Gentlemen: You have called on me to explain the purpose of this Convention, and in order to give that explanation to the best of my understanding of the matter it will be necessary for me to make some introductory remarks. Mr. Ward then made a clear, logical and splendid statement of the Democratic situation, State and national, and got down to the League and said: It seemed to those who were at the last meeting of the League that the industrial people were in the same condition as the people of England. It seemed that the time had come for the industrial classes to be heard. We have no candidates. We have no right to say that we will be victorious. We believe that those who are claiming everything are not backed up by the farmers. What we want are laws in the interest of the whole people. If there ever was a time when Conservatism was required that time exists. So far as fighting anyone we have as much right to fear those who want to be our friends as anyone else. We want men who are sensible enough, who will look at things from a reasonable and conscientious standpoint. Upon none does the conflict fall so heavy as the industrial classes. More than four years ago Cleveland gave utterance to his tariff reform message, but it fell like lead on the Democracy. We had borne the yoke of taxation so long that we did not understand what it meant. To-day that doctrine is the one on which we have won. Its tariff reform Club got to work. Its bureaus of information sent out statistics and all classes of information, and as a result we have sent back that same man who wrote that message that fell like lead on the Democracy. Almost, if not entirely, is this revolution due to this tariff reform club. For four years this State has been in the hands of the "Reform" party. They have not kept all of their promises. Taxes are not reduced. They have done imperfectly what they promised to do. It is right that sensible men should reason with themselves, and that is what we want to do. Nothing is more fallacious than to say that our people are enemies to each other. What we want to do is to reason with each other. We can extend our hand to those who are said to be our enemies. We are friends and brothers and not enemies. We only want to tell the God's truth. When people are Democrats they can say what they want to about Democracy. If we affiliate with people of questionable Democracy then we become subject to question. There is nothing in our platform that is not Democratic. Your committee does not intend to create prejudice. If Conservative men are nominated of the Reform party for any office, if they be farmers or Alliance men, and they still are Democrats, the members of this Order can and should vote for that majority faction; if not, then find some one else. If any person can point out one single thing which is inconsistent with the interests of the State or De-

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

First. The Constitution of the State and of the United States guarantees equal rights to all and prohibits special privileges to any of its citizens. It is therefore the duty of those who may feel themselves aggrieved through the enactment of unjust laws, the effect of which is to deprive them of some of their constitutional rights while bestowing upon others unlawful privileges, to assemble and protest against such unjust, inequitable and unlawful legislation, and to take measures to accomplish its repeal. More especially is this a duty, when from the decision of partisan officials empowered to execute and enforce such laws, the right of appeal to the Courts is denied; a right wisely guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land, and recognized as one of the cardinal principles of Democracy; a right which experience has proven to be a shield of safety to the weak against the strong, to the few against the many; a right which has been, and which must be cherished amongst the dearest privileges of a free people.

Second. We condemn the vicious class legislation attempted and enacted by the Legislature at its recent session and endorsed and approved by the Governor of this State, the pernicious effects of which will be put to hazard all industries dependent upon corporate capital, to lessen the volume of currency, to increase the cost of credit, and to render uncertain and precarious the occupation of all wage workers within the State.

Third. We denounce the inconsistency of the promises made which, proclaiming salaries too large, omits to reduce them; declaring taxes too high, increases them; professing opposition to monopoly; conspires to make the State a monopoly, preaching prohibition, legislates the State itself into a rum seller.

Fourth. We declare our principles to be embodied in the simple, but sound, Democratic doctrine of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none," and our purpose to repeal and to oppose all legislation inconsistent therewith. We acknowledge agriculture to be the master-wheel of industrial mechanism, but we declare that in the enactment and execution of just and wholesome laws it is essential to consider that the quality and quantity of the product depends upon the harmonious working of the whole machine, and that upon no industry more than agriculture will fall the injurious effects of a departure from the principles of justice.

We believe the interests of capital and labor to be the same, and we assert that a blow aimed at one will fall upon both; and that legislation directed against either will react upon the people of the whole State, and we assert that the employment of convict labor in competition to free labor is contrary to the interests of the people of this State. We recognize the propriety of just laws, restraining the abuse of rights and privileges granted to individuals or corporations; but we condemn all laws tending, unrighteously, to lessen inducement to capital to invest in the development of legitimate industries within the State. We strongly urge our people to encourage immigration, and we believe that South Carolina offers unexcelled inducement to the agricultural class with small capital, as well as manufacturing industries, and that it shall be a part of the declaration of the Industrial and Wage Workers' Democratic League to encourage and assist any enterprise whose object is to bring immigration to our State. We assert the necessity of maintaining the independent and high standard of the judiciary and condemn any and all attempts to curtail the one or lower the other of these safeguards to the enjoyment of individual rights. Adhering strictly to the sound principles of Democracy, living within their limitations, and believing that "a people is best governed which is least governed," we shall undertake to maintain the highest standard of the financial credit and political dignity of the State.

There was some talk as to the convict labor and immigration clauses. Mr. Ward thought that they should be incorporated as principles, not so much as methods. Mr. Scruggs fathered the immigration amendment; Mr. Williamson that with reference to convict labor.

Upon motion, the ninth section was adopted by a unanimous rising vote. The principles having been decided upon the appointment of the advisory committee was considered. It was finally decided, after a great deal of talking, to elect committeemen from the counties represented, and the unrepresented counties to name men afterwards.

The following are the advisory committeemen elected, only such counties as were represented being entitled to name committeemen: Chester, L. T. Nichols; Spartanburg, P. J. D. Smith; Charleston, R. G. Ward; Edgefield, G. D. Mims; Lexington, H. D. Smith; Oconee, T. W. Pieper; Orangeburg, A. P. Amaker; Richland, R. N. Lowrance; Greenville, H. D. Smith; Union, W. H. S. Harris; Fairfield, Henry Heines; Laurens, David E. Barnett.

The Anderson, York, Abbeville, Newberry, Pickens and Aiken delegations asked for further time in which to make selection of members of the advisory committee. The remaining members will be selected subsequently.

Mr. R. G. Ward suggested that Mr. August Kohn be selected as secretary of the bureau of information, and said some very kind things about him and his work, which, for obvious reasons, are not reported in this correspondence.

The declaration of the principles of the Industrial and Wage Workers' Democratic League as adopted reads:

Mr. Kohn thanked the Convention and asked the Convention not to act without considering other names, and that both sides take the matter under consideration. Mr. Scruggs moved that it be the sense of the Convention that Mr. Kohn be negotiated with to take the position of secretary.

The Convention decided to get to work at once to organize the other counties. Upon motion, thanks were returned to Mr. R. G. Ward for his eloquent and clear address on the objects of the Order, and to the officers, the city authorities and Manager Cramer. At midnight the Convention adjourned after a harmonious and pleasant session.

PROHIBITION REASONING.

Professor Judson Discusses the Dispensary Question Logically and Demonstrates his Propositions.

The following communication is from Prof. C. H. Judson, of Furman University. He did not intend it to appear over his own signature, but the editor of The Greenville News felt that the name would add to the value of the article.

"THE ETHICS OF THE LIQUOR QUESTION."

The following postulates will be admitted by every right thinking man:

1. Excessive drinking—drinking to intoxication—is a moral and evil wrong. It is a wrong to the individual and a wrong to every form of organized society, whether it be the family, the church or the State, since its tendency is the destruction of each.

2. Every day's observation proves to us that habitual drinking tends to immoderate and excessive drinking. Hence, so-called moderate drinking is wrong so soon as it becomes habitual. It then threatens the destruction of the individual and of society.

3. It is a well settled principle of law that it is a moral and civil wrong to encourage, aid or abet the commission of a wrong act. Hence it demonstrably follows "That the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a dishonor to Christian civilization, is inimical to the best interest of society, is a political wrong of unequal enormity, and is subversive of all true objects as governments."

No prospective, probable or possible financial advantages can compensate for this wrong or change its character. It may sometimes happen in a republic like ours that the alternative of one of two objectionable measures or of one of two objectionable men invites our suffrage, and "we have the lesser of two evils," because to throw away our vote on a mere abstraction may bring about the "greater evil."

This issue now before the people of South Carolina is a very simple one. We have to decide whether it is better that liquors shall be sold under restraint and regulation of law or that they shall not be lawfully sold at all. The duty of all right minded citizens would seem to be very plain were it not that a false issue is made, to wit: that liquors will be sold anyway and we must elect the lesser evil of having it sold under regulation of law. Now it is not better to choose the right and be defeated than timidly to choose the wrong?

No one will contend that more liquor will probably be sold in violation of law than would be sold under the law. If the illegal sales should be reduced to one-fourth of what they would be under the laws, would not that be a material gain? Is not even that worth striving for? Moreover, is there not a real, substantial gain on the side of principle on the side of right? Is there further, this business is a school master to educate public sentiment. If on the one hand we pronounce against the wrong, if we do all we can to suppress the wrong, then we contribute our part towards building up a right public sentiment. If on the other hand we timidly submit, or still worse, if we aid and encourage the State in pursuing the wrong, then we are responsible for our influence in an endeavor to make respectable a business which the civilized world has condemned as degrading.

"I can not conceive," says Judge Martin, of Kansas, "of any business or occupation more thoroughly demoralizing in its tendency and effects or more destructive of public morals, public order and public decency than the business of selling intoxicating liquors."

"It brings moral and social death to those who engage in it and sustain it." Hitherto in South Carolina liquor selling has been a legal though not respectable business. Whiskey selling never commended any man to public esteem or to public confidence. Now, in endorsing any man as a dispenser of whiskey do we not thereby give our sanction to the traffic? Do we not express our approval of his engaging in a business which is degrading and demoralizing to himself, is destructive to the best interests of society and which threatens his eternal ruin? Christian fellow citizens, consider well your responsibility in the matter and think twice before you let your names remain on a paper giving your sanction and approval to this greatest curse of our country, the whiskey traffic.

Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURE. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by HOOD'S PILLS. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

FROM JERUSALEM STREET.

The New Hope People Remember a Brother in Need—Mad Dogs Killed—The Littlest of Human Greatness—Waiting for the Mail Carrier.

If any one has "built a back-yard fence," "erected an ash-hopper" or "run away with a thirty-year-old mule on the road to his 'best girl's' house," in this community, for the last on-permeable slip of Anno Mundi, such highly edifying fact has not been communicated to "Yours Truly," and while it must accord to such frequently periodical ebullitions of reportorial energy a certain degree of consideration, as evidences of a distinctly local interest, I am loth to admit to the same rank the goings and comings of some few men, whose names have freighted the weekly correspondence from certain sections until one is impelled in anguish of soul to exclaim, "How long? how long 'till the yoke comes off?"

On account of the scarcity of applicants for federal position, from South Carolina, I am led to suggest that it would be the part of patriotism for some of us to place our names at the disposition of President Cleveland, for fear of embarrassing his administration by causing him to send his cabinet down as a committee of office-seekers inquiring. Let us stand by the administration, even if we are compelled to take an office or so. That it is not as bad as it is said to be, allow me to adduce in testimony the subjoined clipping from that loyally-Irish, staunchly-Catholic and rottenly-Republican sheet, the Irish World:

"Another indication of this readiness to profit by the past is seen in his remarkable order that those who held office under his first Administration need not apply for those offices a second time. This has been explained semi-officially as meaning that the President is so impressed with the number of the hungry and the thirsty in his party that he wants to make the official 'paw' go as far as possible and to give a taste to as many as he can. He thus 'lets the four year's rule' principle with a rigidity never either avowed or practiced by any of his predecessors. But this, I think, is not the real explanation. It seems to me reasonable that Mr. Cleveland, with his conviction that 'public office is a public trust,' should have been pretty well disgusted with the crowd who obtained appointments under his first Administration. And he is shrewd enough to know that the discredit they brought upon his Administration had much to do with his defeat in 1888. So he seems to have concluded that he hardly can do worse, and may do a great deal better, by securing a new set entirely."

"In this he is rather hard upon the Democratic politician. In fact in 1884, after a quarter century of abstention from national office, that politician had forgotten his ways and his restraints. For ten years or more he had been shouting, 'Turn the rascals out!' until he had persuaded himself that when the other 'rascals' got in they would have a very good time of it. He had worked himself into such a conviction that Republican office-holders had fine pickings and not much work that when he got into the White House he was looking for his own party to have a very good time for himself. And when his real principles were not strong enough to keep him straight this notion about his predecessors did much to put him astray."

"Hence it was that incompetence, neglect of duty, disregard of laws, contempt for departmental rules, and in so many cases downright dishonesty were characteristics of the civil service during these four years. But the President is too hard on 'the boys.' Before he went out of office most of them had learnt better, and had come to know that a good deal of hard work and a fair amount of faithfulness and honesty were indispensable if the Government service were to be carried on, and more of both than were exacted before the War. The change from Southern planters to Northern business men as the heads of departments, when the South threw up its monopoly of the higher offices and went into rebellion, had stiffened up the discipline of all the departments in a way which cannot be reversed except by a long series of Democratic administrations."

I offer the above, not in any spirit of sympathy with its utterances, but simply as a palliative during the prevalence of the imminently epidemic agony of the near future, which I am enabled to predict with an accuracy derived from an intimate acquaintance with certain signs that are as plain as the "pope nose" of a strutting gobbler.

The lessons of the past, in regard to the over production of cotton or rather the under production of other things, have seemingly been forgotten, and I predict that with favorable seasons the crop will be the largest that the world has ever seen, that is grown this year; just as last year's crops would have been had not Infinite Goodness laid his all-powerful hand upon the countless millions of acres and forbid them to curse us with their superabundance. And yet when anyone speaks of the untold benefits that grew out of the short crop, in nine cases out of ten, with the plausibility of an Ananias, the average cottonist, will ascribe it all to his sagacity. "Me and Betsy" will keep on killing the bear until the last vestige of selfishness is stamped out of us by the iron heel of abject poverty. I sometimes think that were Holbein permitted to repaint the "Dance of death" that prominent figure would be a poor coddler, bent out of human semblance, under a load of lazy negroes and cotton bales.

Mad dogs have instituted a reign of terror among the "small fry" in this community for the past few days; on last Sunday a gentleman from Newberry, on his way to St. Matthews church, on strictly devotional business, assisted in killing one; again, on Wednesday another was killed at Thos. L. Wicker's, and I am informed that a party out in the neighborhood on the hunt for a third. Two of these dogs were the prop-

erty of one Back Lake, a colored gentleman of a somewhat shady reputation as a "sport." I am told that the fact of the dogs having been bitten was known to him, and that he had been repeatedly urged to kill them, which he persistently refused to do. And judging from the tenor of a few remarks that have been made in my hearing, it is well with Lake that these half-patched hounds have injured no one in the surrounding country.

That the milk of human kindness has not all turned to clabber in the New Hope section, is proved by the action of the people of that vicinity by the old fashioned way they have gone to the help of Jacob Cramer, who had his house burned last Saturday morning. I would like to give the names of all who have opened heart and purse, but as that would necessitate a roster of every one in the whole community, I am compelled to desist; suffice it to say that on Monday morning a contribution of 3,000 feet of lumber delivered at the edge of the still smouldering ashes, was followed by wagon load after wagon load from every conceivable and inconceivable source until the builders were forced to exclaim, hold, enough! Plows were left standing in furrows, first class workmen closed their shops and every effort is being made to put "Jake" in as good a house as he lost by the fire Saturday night. Good! I hear you exclaim, but wait, that is not all, the good women are to be heard from, for from the four corners come bedding, clothing, choice selections from the family larder, in fact everything that could be suggested by the tender hearts of true and sympathetic women, and all this to a duet played by the rustling bank note and clinking trade dollar that sounded like some long forgotten melody of other and better days. Given, not from the abundance, but from the necessities of the people to a worthy man.

I am truly sorry that the people of Newberry failed in commemorating the anniversary of Judge J. B. O'Neal's birth, for among the pleasant memories of the past are happy hours spent under his kindly roof by the writer. This is an age in which the ideal has been "black listed" and realism has stalked to the front. Honor to those from whom office is due, seems to be the motive power of the present. I'll bet that more than eight men would be gathered together in an indignation meeting if "Baby Ruth" had a spell of colic, because "Baby Ruth" has a papa who swings the pay-ladle, you see. O tempora, O mores!

After looking for a while on these last two pictures a feeling of thankfulness parades us that we are not great enough to fear being forgotten nor small enough to forget those who have entitled themselves to the meed of remembrance. If the spirit of Columbus is permitted to hover over scenes of the present epic genetic failure, it had better work the occasion for all it is worth, for scientific research will have reached that point in another century, that discovering America will be classed among the insignificant results of chance; therefore I say go it Chemmy, while you are young.

Mr. So and So is visiting Col. What-cher Callim, in fact, several parties are visiting friends and relatives in this section, but to this is utterly devoid of interest to anyone except the tribe of Judah, I forbear from further mention.

I may write you from this precinct again, but this is uncertain, for when my peculiar fitness and eminent qualification are considered, who knows what mail may bring a summons to Washington to consider the acceptance of some responsible position.

Here comes the mail carrier now. I must bid me to the place of the delivery of written documents, and if, well if you don't hear of me again in these parts direct your congratulations to me at Washington, D. C., care of S. G. Cleveland, Esq., with request to forward.

Yours truly,

STUFF.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May.

The idyllic and historic Bronx Valley, sympathetically described by one of its residents, Dr. Peter MacQueen, and illustrated with a score of charming vignettes, occupies with vernal sensibility the front place in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May. Another timely paper, bearing as it does upon the question of a National Quarantine for the United States, is the graphic sketch of "Caribbean Quarantine" experience, by Henry Arthur Herbert, of Muckross. An exciting narrative of the ascent of Mount Etna is accompanied by numerous views of the great Sicilian volcano, and its recent eruption. Among the other illustrated articles are "The World's Fair Fisheries Exhibit," by Charles Bradford Hudson; an entertaining account of Chinese cuisine and restaurant life in Mott Street, New York city, by that vivacious journalist, Don Seitz; "Persian Pottery," by James Bassett, the eminent Orientalist; and "Carnivorous Plants," by Colonel Nicolas Pike. The department of fiction includes an exquisite story by Paul Bourget, entitled "Dom Griffin."

In consequence of winter diet and lack of open air exercise, the whole physical mechanism becomes impaired. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy, in the spring of the year, to strengthen the appetite, invigorate the system, and expell all impurities from the blood.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Testing Fertilizers on the Farms, Side by Side—A Farmer's Thrifty Advice to Farmers.

[Aaron Cannon in the Laurens Advertiser.]

I laid off a plat 256 by 176 feet and divided it into 16 plats 16 by 17 1/2 feet, each plats four rows 4 feet apart and each plat contains one-sixteenth of an acre. The fertilizer for each plat was divided into four equal parts and carefully applied to each row.

The land was well prepared and planted with fruit cotton seed April 23. The cultivation was as good as the excessive rains permitted. Cotton was thinned to one stalk every two feet.

Only the two middle rows of each plot were used in the test, hence each test area contained one-thirty-second of an acre. The stalks in each test area were counted and then pulled stalks from each until all the test areas contained the same number of stalks.

The picking was not begun until after dinner and was finished before night, so all of the cotton was dry when weighed. Great care was taken with every part of the experiment to secure accuracy.

The yields of the experiment were as follows, calculated to acres:

	Amount of lbs. per cotton acre.	Seed lbs. per acre.
Nitrate of soda.....	128	304
Acid phosphate.....	200	704
Kainit.....	160	376
Nitrate soda and acid phosphate.....	328	640
No manure.....	240	432
Nit soda and kainit.....	288	480
Acid phosphate and kainit.....	380	516
Nitrate and kainit.....	488	584
No manure.....	200	320
Nit soda and floats.....	328	384
Cotton seed meal and floats.....	400	512
Cotton seed meal and acid phosphate.....	400	672
Stable manure.....	416	656
Cotton seed meal, acid phosphate and kainit.....	560	736

As will be seen by a comparison of these figures the average yield where no fertilizer was used is 202 1/2 pounds. An application of 200 pounds acid phosphate per acre gave an increased yield of 501 pounds and an application of 200 pounds acid phosphate and 160 pounds kainit gave an increase of 613 pounds. But I have already taken too much of your space; those interested can study the figures and make comparisons.

The experiments this year will be to plant the plat used last year, without any fertilizer to ascertain whether or not the fertilizers last the second year; and a new plat will be used to experiment with different amounts of fertilizers per acre. I know, Mr. Editor, that advice to farmers is generally thrown away, but after a careful study of the situation in the South, West and in Europe, I have formed the following conclusions:

1. That cotton will sell at a low price for years to come.

2. That bacon will be high for at least two years.

3. That corn will sell at from 70 cents to \$1 a bushel, when we can raise it for 25 cents and less.

4. That the low price of flour will not continue indefinitely.

5. That as we will be compelled to take 7 cents or less for cotton, we should prepare to raise it for 5 cents or less. We cannot control the selling prices, but we can reduce the cost, and the time to begin is right now, cut off a few acres of cotton and put it in corn, and be ready to feed some hogs next year. Sow four acres to the plough in wheat next fall, and if you raise your own flour, corn and bacon, what use will you have to spend money or use credit? And how cheap can you raise cotton? I have one negro hired for wages. He will have to cultivate the two experimental plats, potato and other patches. I am going to try to make him make six hundred bushels of corn on upland. I do not say I will make that much, or that it is probable that I will make that much, but I am going to try. If I succeed I will tell you how I did it.

Sam Jones's Idea of Finance.

To get in debt financially is about the worst thing a man can do. A man had better die than to get in debt, and I speak that with all the honesty of my nature and out of deep experience. Death has hurt fewer people than debt has, and Spurgeon said a good thing when he said: "I have fought three enemies, I trust successfully—dirt and the devil and debt—and by the grace of God I hope to conquer all three and make my way to heaven." And I don't know which is the worst. By soap and water you can run the first off, by prayer and faith you can make the second "git," but this thing of debt is a mighty hard thing to mangle. A man that will buy a luxury on credit is a fool, and a man that will buy a luxury when he owes money on an honest debt is a rascal. The same God that said, "Thou shalt not steal," said, "Owe no man anything but to love one another." Don't buy anything if you can't pay for it. But if you must get into debt, the next best thing to do is to settle up the first of every month every dollar you owe. If not once a month, then have a clear receipt in full every Christmas day, and a man who does not settle at least once a year is on a road to bankruptcy.

There are Sarsaparillas and Sarsaparillas; but if you are not careful in your purchase, the disease you wish to cure will only be intensified. Be